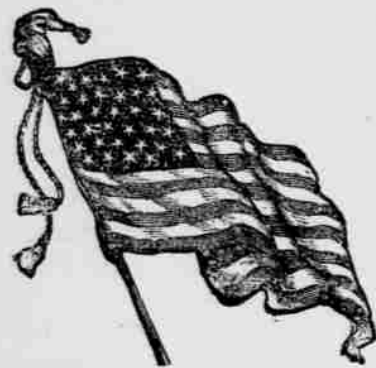


National Republican Ticket!



FOR PRESIDENT

James A. Garfield,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

Chester A. Arthur.
OF NEW YORK.

For Delegate to Congress:

M. W. STEWART,
OF PIMA COUNTY.

We shall endeavor during the present campaign to advocate to the voters of Yuma county the claims of W. M. Stewart to their consideration as being the proper man to represent us in the national halls of Congress, believing him to represent the best interests of our Territory, as well as the great principles of the Republican party. Mr. Stewart's nomination is one which will bring all the good feeling and strength of the party, and will draw largely upon that conservative vote by which all closely contested elections are carried. We know that here in Yuma county, many prominent Democrats who will vote for Mr. Stewart, and we most confidently assert that for once Yuma county will, on the 2d of November, wheel into the line of Republican counties. Our convictions are that Sherman will receive the almost entire vote of the county for School Superintendent, as it is becoming daily more apparent that our people are a unit on the question of sectarian influence in our schools, not saying anything in relation to some serious charges against Mr. Cox in his official career in Maricopa county, which we hope he may be able to refute to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

Refunding the Debt.

Next year some \$750,000,000 of five and six per cent. bonds will mature, and, as yet, no provision has been made for their liquidation. President Hayes, doubtless at the instigation of Secretary Sherman, transmitted a special message on the subject to Congress last December, in which he suggested that, in order to provide funds for the redemption of obligations about to mature, the requisite legislation be had to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to float an even amount of four per cent. bonds wherewith to retire the fives and sixes. It was urged that such a course would result in a saving of \$11,000,000 annually in interest; but as the scheme contemplated a term of thirty years for the bonds to run, Congress very properly refused to act, holding that such a contract would be vastly to the advantage of the creditor and oppressive to the people. In interest alone \$900,000,000 would have been paid, and the debt would yet remain intact in 1911. There is no doubt this question will at once occupy the attention of Congress in its ensuing December session. During the past fiscal year the debt was decreased some \$76,000,000, and, should a saving be made of \$11,000,000 in the annual interest account, our capacity for reduction would be proportionately increased. Even at a

yearly reduction of \$70,000,000 our entire bonded debt could be extinguished in twenty-five years, and, should the revenue and expenditures remain as at present, and the surplus be applied to redemption, then in less than fifteen years our entire national debt would be extinct. In the face of these facts it would be folly to commit the country to an issue of thirty year bonds. The better plan would be to issue 4 per cent. bonds, redeemable at any time within fifteen years. There could be semi-annual lotteries, or drawings of the numbers of the bonds, upon which, after due notice, interest should cease, and the surplus revenues be applied to their redemption. The very fact that from 5 to 10 per cent. of the issue would be redeemable every year would keep the bonds at or above par. And, once redeemed, they should be immediately canceled, and so lessen the interest account. Besides the danger of holding negotiable bonds in the Treasury—to draw interest from the right hand pocket to the left—it is manifestly wiser, when a debt is actually paid, to so enter it on the nation's books. It would enhance our credit. We invite Senator Jones's attention to this scheme, believing he could make it a success.

A Historical Retrospect.

General Hancock very explicitly declares in his letter of acceptance that the amendments to the Constitution of the United States—meaning, of course, the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth—must be maintained in good faith. Crediting the Democratic candidate with all sincerity in this declaration, it may be worth while to inquire to what extent he is authorized to speak for his party on that point, what reason is there for believing that he expresses their real sentiment and purpose, and what reasonable assurance the country has that in case of his election it will be in his power as President to make good his pledge as a candidate.

No one who is tolerably familiar with the history of the Democratic party during the last fifteen years need be informed that from the very beginning it has steadily and stubbornly manifested its inflexible hostility to each and all of the amendments. They opposed their adoption until they passed in spite of that opposition. After they were adopted it strove in every practical way to nullify them and defeat their execution. It has never to this very day acquiesced in them, except in the spirit in which men of a stoical temperament accept the inevitable. Active hostility only ceased when it became useless. There is no reason to doubt that it would be energetically revived the moment circumstances showed a prospect of success.

By the Thirteenth Amendment slavery was abolished. In April, 1864, the vote on that amendment was taken in the United States Senate. Thirty-eight Senators voted for it, all of whom but two were Republicans. All the votes cast against it were those of Democrats. In January of the following year the House agreed to the amendment. Of the 119 Representatives who voted for it, 103 were Republicans. The entire 56 votes recorded against it were those of Democrats.

On the 11th of July, 1870, the following resolution was offered in the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, having been duly ratified by the Legislature of the several States, and are, as such, binding and obligatory upon the Executive, the Congress, the Judiciary, the several States and Territories, and all citizens of the United States.

Of the 138 Representatives who voted the resolution, only four were Democrats. Of the thirty-

two who voted against it, all were Democrats.

Two years later it was made apparent that, hopeless as the opposition to the amendments had proved, the temper of the Democratic party in regard to them had undergone no change. In February, 1872, a resolution was offered in the House to the effect that the amendments, having been duly ratified by the State Legislature, and having "been sanctioned by the most significant popular approval, the highest patriotism and the most enlightened public policy," all political parties should acquiesce in their validity, and in such reasonable legislation by Congress as might be necessary to make them effectual. But time had not modified the political animosities of the party, then as now the ally and instrument of the solid South. Fifty-eight Democrats voted against the resolution; only eight of the 124 votes in its favor were cast by Democrats.

And the manifestations of this sullen, embittered feeling were not confined to Congress. New Jersey ratified the Thirteenth Amendment when the Republicans had the State; but two years afterward the Democrats came into power, and the first thing they did was to repudiate the ratification. The same thing took place in Oregon and in Ohio. In New York the Fifteenth Amendment was ratified by a Republican Legislature. The next year the political complexion of that body had changed. The Democrats found themselves in a majority and immediately proceeded to rescind the Act of ratification. These are historical facts that should not be forgotten. They have not lost their significance with the lapse of a few years. The Fifteenth Amendment is today a dead letter in a large part of the South. In five States the colored people do not enjoy political freedom or civil equality before the law. By partial legislation, by rules of action tacitly adopted among the "ruling race," the freedmen are deprived of the rights which it was the object of the amendment to secure them. Looking at the whole question in the light of history, and of the present political situation in at least five of the Southern States, it cannot but seem that General Hancock rashly promised more than it will be in his power to perform as President owing his election to the solid South when he declared that the amendments must be maintained. —[S. F. Chronicle.]

The Villainous Sioux.

The troublesome and vicious Sioux, who wound up a large series of Indian rascalities by the slaughter of the gallant Custer and his three hundred, by leaving our territory and taking up their quarters within the Dominion of Canada, have finally concluded that the United States is a better country for them, especially if they can manage to come in as wards. To live in Indian idleness for awhile, until the spirit of roving, robbing, murdering and all other delightful entertainment shall take them out into the mountains and into the sections where they can kill buffalo and white men at pleasure—such appears to be their choice now, and they are coming into the military stations, and are being dismounted and disarmed. But the head wretch, Sitting Bull, is represented as putting on airs by the wholesale, demanding beef and blankets and other things, and threatening to make things very lively if his demands are not complied with. It is a little strange that our Government and military authorities continue to allow this vicious, murdering and insulting savage to return within our territories with all his brutal instincts un-

subdued and his power for evil unchecked. After his insolent conduct toward our Commissioners who were sent to him to offer him the privilege of returning, it seems rather incomprehensible that he is left to so threaten as to cause our Commissioner, or agent to leave his post and flee through fear.

New York's World's Fair.

New York is going diligently about the work of getting up a boom for its International Exhibition of 1893. Already Commissioners have been appointed and have taken under advisement the first question to be decided—the selection of a site for the buildings. Brooklyn was very anxious that the buildings should be erected on its beautiful Prospect Park, but the New Yorkers did not want the attraction to be on the other side of East river. The site most likely to be selected is Manhattan square, an area extending from Central Park to the Hudson river. The result of selecting this site will be the erection of several exhibition buildings which will permanently remain as some of the finest ornaments to the city. Other locations which have been suggested, are more central, but will not admit of any permanent buildings being erected. Indications, even at this early date, clearly indicate that New York's World Fair will be something entirely grand, quite in keeping with the city which proposes to show off by it, and turn an honest penny at the same time.

THE death of Chief Ouray, before the Ute treaty had been generally signed, is an unfortunate event. He was old and afflicted with an incurable disease, and his demise was to be expected. Still, it came at an inopportune time for the government, which depended upon him to secure a peaceful ending of all questions at issue between the Utes and itself. The Indian Bureau is hopeful that the treaty may yet be signed; but there are disturbing causes at work, which may prove insurmountable obstacles. First, we have the natural jealousy and hatred of race, which is as strong on the part of the whites of Colorado as it is on that of the redmen. Second, the Utes consider that Chief Douglas is unjustly held without trial for the murder of agent Meeker and outraging his wife and daughter. And third, the settlers are becoming exasperated at the delay in removing the Utes from the reservation and throwing it open for location and purchase. Any of these causes might defeat the treaty; but their existence together is very likely to do so.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Commissioners for New York's World's Fair in 1893 are about to issue an address calling on the people of the United States to enthrone to the extent of putting a few millions into New York's pockets three years hence.

What with a bonanza boom and a Senatorial campaign this fall, Virginia City is likely to be quite a lively camp. Workers in ivory in San Francisco have already begun to overhaul and display to the best advantage their laro layouts and Keno outfits.

Enough young Germans just under the military age have landed in New York this year to have formed a full army corps. They will do noble service in the field of industry here and leave to others the dirty work of kings and emperors.

There are 8,264,795 landholders in France, and she is therefore the strongest nation in Europe. Her people are abundantly able and willing to pay their debts and defend their country. We are not surprised to learn that German Generals now look upon France with fear and dread. Small landholders and a Republican form of government gives France the command of the political situation in Europe, and England will ere long be compelled to take a back seat. France will dictate the future policies of the old world.

We are glad San Francisco has been chosen as the place for the next Conclave of the Knights Templar, we shall then have a chance of showing how much better than Chicago we can do. The visiting Knights won't be camped out on the Ocean beach, for one thing.

A consignment of enormous horses has been received in Boston from Normandy. The lot comprises twenty stallions and six or eight mare colts, and is to be sent to Bloomington, Ill. Three of the horses weighed 2010 pounds each when shipped, and the rest averaged about 1900. They are magnificent looking animals, standing about sixteen hands high, very stoutly limbed, and with heavy manes and tails. Three of them are valued at \$3,000 each, and the others at \$2,500 each for stock purposes. They are brooded with common Western stock, and the cross is an animal weighing from 1200 to 1400 pounds, and worth in the West from \$175 to \$200. They are used principally for draft-horses, but are also easy drivers. They are noted for their docility and intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. GERMAIN,

E. GERMAIN, P. O. B. 58, Los Angeles, Cal.
E. GERMAIN & Co., Terminus S. P. R. R.
Arizona Territory.

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchant,

For the Sale and Purchase of all kinds of

PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE 28 MAIN ST.
Los Angeles, Cal.

Consignments of Every Description of Country Produce Solicited. Advances made on approved Shipments.

Excellent orders at LOWEST Prices for Green and Dried Fruits, Dairy Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Wines & Brandies, Honey, and every thing produced in this market.

Sole Agent for

STAR DAIRY CHEESE

—AND—

O. K. BUTTER.

May 1st.

S. P. R. R.

COMMENCING MONDAY

Aug. 18th, 1879.

And until further notice,

TRAINS AND BOATS

Will leave LOS ANGELES as follows:

9:15 A. M.—DAILY—Via L. A. & I. R. R.—Local Passenger Train to Santa Monica. (Arrives at 8:30 A. M.)

10:35 A. M.—DAILY—Local Passenger Train to Wilmington. (Arrives at 9:10 A. M.)

11:10 A. M.—DAILY—San Francisco Through Freight and Third Class Accommodation Train. (Arrives at 12:30 P. M.)

1:15 P. M.—DAILY—San Francisco Express Train, connecting at Lathrop with the Atlantic Express Train of the Central Pacific Railroad. (Arrives at 1:55 P. M.)

2:25 P. M.—DAILY—Arizona Express, connecting at Yuma with daily stage for Ehrenberg, with Colorado River steamer, and with daily trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona for Casa Grande, (180 miles east of Yuma). Daily stages at Maricopa for Prescott, Phoenix, Florence and Tucson. Returning the train leaves Casa Grande at 5:25 A. M., Maricopa at 7 A. M., and is due at Yuma at 4:25 P. M. (Arrives at 10:15 A. M.)

3:30 P. M.—DAILY—Local Passenger Train to Wilmington. (Arrives at 2:30 P. M.)

4:00 P. M.—DAILY—Local Passenger Train to Santa Ana, connecting with stages for San Diego. (Arrives at 8:50 A. M.)

4:50 P. M.—Sundays Excepted—Via L. A. & I. R. R.—Local Passenger Train to Santa Monica. (Arrives at 4:30 P. M.)

Notice.—On Sundays this train will leave Santa Monica at 5:30 P. M., and Los Angeles at 6:50 P. M.

TICKET OFFICES:

Commercial Street & R. R. Depot;
DEPOT OFFICE S. P. R. R.

A. N. TOWNE,
General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger and Ticket Ag't.
E. E. HEWITT,
Asst. Superintendent, Los Angeles.
37-4

LYONS' COLUMN.

ISAAC LYONS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

—IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Yuma, A. T.

WOULD RETURN THANKS FOR the liberal patronage heretofore received, and in order to merit future expectations,

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC

That he is

DAILY RECEIVING

Every Thing That Is Good

to enable him to suit the taste of his customers, parties wishing to purchase

FIRST CLASS GOODS

will find upon examination of his stock that no auction or second rate articles are to be

FOUND IN HIS STORE,

believing that good and

Genuine Articles

are what the public need, his aim will be to give his customers such goods as will satisfy them and

AT PRICES

within the reach of all.

HIS STOCK.

—COMPRISES A FULL AND—

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

—OF—

Dry goods, Fancy

goods, Dress goods,

Ladies and Gents

Furnishing goods,

Gents and Boys

clothing, Gents and

Boys Hats, Boots

and Shoes, Staple

and Fancy groceries,

Provisions and

Crockery,

Wines and Liquors

Milwaukee Beer.

CIGARS AND

TOBACCO

Hardware, Picks

and Shovels, Black

and giant powder,

Caps, Fuse Steel

and other articles,

FOR MINERS USE

ALL GOODS DELIVERED WITHIN

CITY LIMITS.